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## An Extract

\* *Journal des  
Scavans* of  
Novem. 12.  
1668.

Of a Letter of Mr. James Gregory to the Publisher, containing some Considerations of his, upon M. Hugen's his Letter, printed \* in Vindication of his *Examen of the Book*, entitled *Vera Circuli & Hyperbola Quadratura*.

THE first occasion of the exchange of Letters on this Subject was given in the *Journal des Scavans* of July 2. 1668. to which a civil return was made in Numb. 37. of these Tracts: which having been judiciously animadverted upon in another *Journal des Scavans*, viz. of Nov. 12. 1668. it was thought equitable here to make publick, what M. Gregory hath since imparted thereupon, out of a desire expressed by him, further to elucidate that controversy. Which how satisfactory it is, we leave to the intelligent to judge; professing, that we are no further concern'd in this contest, than to let the Sagacious Reader know the proceedings thereof, by referring him to the French Journals about what is said thereof on the one hand, and by delivering in these Papers, what comes from the other: which as 'tis intended to be done without any animosity or offence, so we desire the Candid Reader will pardon us for diverting him thus much by this dispute from what else he might justly expect in these Philosophical Occurrences. The Answer it self of M. Gregory, follows in the same language, wherein he thought fit to communicate it, viz.

Ex duobus Argumentis, quibus conatur Nob. D. *Hugenius* doctrinam meam evertere, primo quidem, responsionis fundamentum dedi in *Proam. ad Geom. partem universalem*: alterum autem provenit solummodo à *Prop. 11.* non recte, opinor, ab *Hugenio* intellecta. quam tandem admittit post Correctiones (*ut inquit*) a me factas. Ut autem, simul cum resolutione Objectionum, omnem evertam dubitandi rationem, ex admissa *Prop. 11<sup>ma</sup>*. in forma conabor probare syllogistica, Nullam esse rationem Analyticam inter Circulum et diametri Quadratum: Præter Modum quippe et Figuram nil deest in hæcenus à me publicatis, quin id integre demonstretur; quæ interim forma raro à Geometris exigitur: Dico itaque;

Si daretur ratio Analytica ( seu ratio notis Analyticis exprimenda ) inter Circulum et Diametri quadratum, tunc Circulus analyticè componeretur ex Quadratis, inscripto & circumscripto. Sed posterius est absurdum. E. Sequela *Majoris* sic probatur;

Quantitas quæ sita & determinata invenitur ex quantitibus quibuscunque eam determinantibus, in ea ratione, seu relatione quam habet quantitas determinata ad dictas quantitates determinantes. Sed Quadratum inscriptum & circumscriptum Circulum determinant. ideoque ex illis Circulus daretur in ea relatione, quam habet ad diametri Quadratum vel ejus semissimam

vissem, h. e. si esset ratio analytica inter Circulum & Diametri quadratum; ex dictis quantitibus determinantibus *analytice* componeretur Circulus. Ex dictis enim quantitibus omnia analytice componi possunt, quæ ad eas rationem habent analyticam.

Secundi syllogismi *Minor* est evidentissima. *Major* autem est Axioma ab omnibus Geometris tacite admissum.

*Minor* syllogismi prioris sic probatur.

Eodem modo componitur Circulus ex Quadrato inscripto et circumscripto, quo componitur Quadrans Circuli ex Triangulo inscripto et Trapezio vel potius Quadrato circumscripto. Sed ex 11<sup>ma</sup> Prop. Quadrans circuli seu Sector non potest componi analytice ex Triangulo inscripto & Quadrilatero circumscripto. E.

*Major* est evidens. At poterit fortasse distingui *Minor*, dicendo; Propos. 11<sup>am</sup> veram esse in methodo *Indefinita*; sed posse esse falsam in methodis *particularibus*. At insto. Omnis methodus indefinita in methodos seu casus particulares est resolvable. Sed hæc methodus indefinita, nempe quod Sector sit terminatio datæ seriei convergentis, in nullam particularem resolveri potest. Nulla igitur datur hæc methodus particularis. *Major* patet, quia quantitates æquales in se mutuo sunt resolvable. *Minorem* ita probo; Si hæc Methodus indefinita resolveretur in aliquam particularem, resolutio fieret vel ab Analyfi *speciosa* vel *numerosa*. Sed neutrum dici potest. E. *Major* patet ex sufficienti enumeratione. *Minor* sic probatur: Non ab Analyfi *Speciosa*, quoniam hæc methodus *indefinita* ad eam est irreducibilis, ut patet ex Prop. 11<sup>ma</sup>; Non à *Numerosa*, quæ hic est interminabilis proindeque invariabilis.

In hanc ultimam distinctionem resolvitur 1<sup>a</sup> Obj. *Hugenii*. Velim enim Nobiliss. Virum considerare, Omnem plenam Problematis solutionem esse *Indefinitam*. Nam methodi *Particulares*, cum sint *Infinita*, exhiberi omnes nequeunt; neque dirigi possunt à tenore Problematis, quippe illis omnibus communi: Ideoque requiritur methodus *Generalis* seu *Indefinita*, *Particularium* directrix. Agnosco utique methodos *Particulares* casu sæpe inveniri absque ope *Generalis*, attamen fateadum est Geometris, nullam esse nec posse fieri Methodum *Particularem*, in quam resolvable non sit methodus *Indefinita*. Si igitur methodus *Indefinita* omni resolutioni sit impervia ( ut in Prop. 11<sup>ma</sup> est demonstratum ) eodem modo omnes *Particulares* resolutionem etiam respicient; proindeque tam *Definita* quam *Indefinita* nullam compositionem agnoscit. Talis enim Compositio, qualis Resolutio.

Etiamsi prædicta, meo quidem iudicio, abunde sufficiant, ne tamen ullus relinquatur cavillationi locus, 11<sup>ma</sup> nostram Prop. etiam in *Definitis* hic demonstrabimus. Sit ergo B. Polygonum intra Circuli Sectorem, 2B. Polygonum circumscriptum & priori simile; sufficit enim Polygonorum proportionem definire, ut Theorema definite demonstretur. Continuatur

B 2B

C D

E F

G H

Z

 $a \quad x$ 

$$\sqrt[n]{ax} \frac{2ax}{a + \sqrt[n]{ax}}$$

Series convergens ut sit ejus terminatio seu Circuli Sector Z. Dico, Z non posse componi *Analytice* ex Polygonis *definitis* 2B. Si fieri potest, componatur Z. *Analytice* ex Polygonis *Definitis* B, 2 B. sintq; duæ quantitates *Indefinitæ*  $a$  &  $x$ , e quibus componatur  $m$  eodem modo, quo Z componitur à quantitatibus B, 2 B; Item eodem modo componatur  $n$  ex quantitatibus  $\sqrt[n]{ax} \frac{2ax}{a + \sqrt[n]{ax}}$  : quantitates  $m, n$ , non sunt in-

definite æquales ex *prop. 11<sup>ma</sup>*. Si igitur inter  $m$  &  $n$  fingatur æquatio;  $a$  manente quantitate *indefinita*, æquatio inter  $m$  &  $n$  tot habebit radices seu quantitates in quas resolvitur  $x$ , quot quantitarum, inter se diversas rationes habentium, binarii sunt in rerum natura, quæ vices quantitarum  $a, x$ , subire possunt, h. e. quæ eandem quantitatem *Analytice* ex se ipsis componunt eodem modo, quo eadem quantitas componitur ex ipsarum media Geometrica  $\sqrt{ax}$ , & ex media Harmonica inter dictam mediam Geometricam &  $x$ , nempe  $\frac{2ax}{a + \sqrt{ax}}$ , ita ut compositio sit

eodem modo quo Z componitur ex B & 2 B : atque ex *Confectario Prop. 10<sup>ma</sup>*, omnes quantitarum binarii, rationes quoque diversas inter se habentium, B 2B, CD, EF, GH, &c. in infinitum, possunt supplere vices quantitarum  $a, x$ , quoniam Z eodem modo componitur ex B 2B, quo ex CD, EF, vel GH, &c. & proinde æquatio inter  $m$  &  $n$  radices habet numero infinitas. Sed omnis æquatio habet ad summum tot radices, quot habet dimensiones; & proinde æquatio inter  $m$  &  $n$  dimensiones habet numero infinitas, quod est absurdum; ideoq; Z seu Circuli Sector non potest *Analytice* componi ex Polygonis *definitis* B, 2 B. quod demonstrandum erat. Hinc manifestum est, Terminationem cujuslibet seriei convergentis, si non possit componi ex terminis convergentibus *indefinite*, nec posse componi *definite*; adeoq; evanescit simul cum nostra distinctione Objectio *Hugenii* prima.

Idem in Objectione sua secunda non videtur advertisse, me non solum in *Prop. 11<sup>ma</sup>*, sed etiam in toto meo Tractatulo intelligere per Extractionem radicum, Resolutionem omnium potestatum sive purarum sive affectarum; omnium quippe eadem est ratio, neque ulla imaginabilis est in demonstratione diversitas, sive Sector supponatur Radix alicujus potestatis puræ, sive affectæ ad puram irreducibilis. Nam si Sector eodem modo fiat ex primis terminis convergentibus quo ex secundis (ut in *Confect. prop. 10<sup>ma</sup>* est demonstratum) etiam omnes ejus potestates sive puræ sive quocunque modo affectæ eodem modo componitur à primis quo à secundis terminis convergentibus, quæ (in *Analyticis* exhibetæ, erunt æquales quantitates eodem modo *Analytice* compositæ ex primis quo ex secundis terminis convergentibus; quod est absurdum, nempe contra *Prop. 11<sup>am</sup>* admissum. Sensus igitur integer *Prop. 11<sup>a</sup>* est; Hoc Problema (*E datis duobus*

*bus polygonis complicatis, invenire Sectorem sive Circularem sive Hyperbolicum ab illis determinatum*) non potest reduci ad ullam æquationem Analyticam.

In comparatione *Hugeniana* inter nostras methodos, agnosco, meas approximationes prop. 20<sup>a</sup>. et 21<sup>a</sup>. easdem esse cum *Hugenianis*, sed methodo mihi peculiari demonstratas. At meam approximationem in fine prop. 25<sup>a</sup> non percipere videtur *Hugenius*; aliam interim sibi fingit: hanc primo meam non esse probat, deinde tamen eam cum sua comparat, victoriaque potitur. Sed lente hic festinandum.

Sit *a* Polygonum, Circulo vel Sectori inscriptum, *c* Polygonum inscriptum duplo plura habens latera, *d* autem sit Polygonum circumscriptum si-

mile ipsi *c*. Ex 20<sup>ma</sup> prop. Sector est major quàm  $\frac{4c - a}{3}$ ; & ex 21<sup>ma</sup>,

Sector est minor quàm  $\frac{2d + c}{3}$ , inter quos terminos fit maximus quatuor

arithmeticæ continue proportionalium  $\frac{8d + 8c - a}{15}$ , nempe nostra ap-

proximatio; quam rigidissimis *Hugenii* censuris subijcio. Hallucinetur autem *Hugenius*, quod Polygona *a* & *d* similia sumeret, cum debeant esse *c* & *d*, quæ duplo plura habent latera. Ne autem dicat, factam esse à me correctionem, consideret hanc approximationem non solum verbis prop. 25<sup>a</sup>. sed & praxi prop. 30<sup>ma</sup> esse consonam, ubi approximationem prop. 21<sup>ma</sup> ex ultimis similibus Polygonis construo: ridiculum enim esset, illam e penultimis minus præcisam dare, cum eadem opera detur magis præcisa ex ultimis. At miror, cum *Hugenius* incidisset in meam *Hyperbola* approximationem, quod eam non potuerit *Circulo* applicare; Nam in *Hyperbola* absque dubio 24<sup>ta</sup> prop. approximationem ex ultimis similibus polygonis construxit: Omnis enim ad *Circulum* approximatio ex polygonis deducta, *Hyperbola* est etiam applicabilis, & vice versa. Sed hoc non videtur animadvertisse *Hugenius*; alioqui in fine suarum Animadversio- num non promitteret talem Hyperbolicam approximationem, de cujus applicatione ad *Circulum* nihil dicit. Quæ autem illic affirmat (si de semet loquitur in plurali) transeant; si vero etiam de me adeo fidenter sibi persua- deat, falli ipsum putem, cum hæc eadem quadratura, de qua loquitur, antequam ab eo videretur, ad laboris dimidium à me sit reducta.

Ne autem *Hugenii* praxis Geometrica minus peritis videatur nostram superasse, ex nostra approximatione, ab *Hugenio* rejecta, sequentem praxin exhibebo.

In Fig. *Hugeniana* (quam vide infra) fit  $AC = A$ ,  $ZAB = B$ , sitque  $A + B : B :: 2 B : C$ ; eritque  $\frac{8C + 8B - A}{15}$  major, quam arcus  $ABC$ ; differentia autem, in semi circumferentia minor erit quàm ipsius  $\frac{1}{3500}$ , in triente minor quàm ipsius  $\frac{1}{40000}$ , & in quadrante minor quàm ipsius  $\frac{1}{300000}$ . Sed quoniam præcedens approximatio major est quàm arcus, aliam addamus

H h h h 2

ecodem

eodem minorem. Sit  $A:B::B:D$ ,  $\frac{12C + 4B - D}{15}$  minor erit quam arcus  $ABC$ ; differentia autem in semi-circumferentia minor erit quam ipsius  $\frac{1}{10000}$ , & in quadrante minor quam ipsius  $\frac{1}{20000}$ . Inter has approximationes sit maxima, penultima sex continue *Arithmetice* proportionalium, quæ minor erit quam arcus, differentia autem, in semi-circumferentia minor erit quam ejusdem  $\frac{1}{130000}$ , et in quadrante minor quam ejusdem  $\frac{1}{260000}$ . Sed hæc levia mihi videntur, cum possim Approximationes exhibere, quæ ab ipsa semi-circumferentia differant minori intervallo, quam quælibet ejus pars assignata, neque nobis amplius apparent hæc mirabilia, cum demonstratio solida innotescat. Ad reliqua ab *Hugenio* publicata, cum à meo instituto sint aliena, nihil dico, nisi quod ipsa *Hugenii* dicta (non obstante exactissima sua, ut ait, materiæ hujus examinatione à meæ *Appendicula* factis, ni fallor, longe superentur. Vale. Decemb. 15. 1668.

Figura *Hugenii* hæc est, quam ipse hoc sensu, licet Galice, sic explicat. Sit Arcus Circuli, qui non excedat semi-circumferentiam,  $ABC$ , cujus subtensa sit  $AC$ ; & dividantur ambo in partes æquales per lineam  $BD$ . Ducta subtensa  $AB$ , capias inde  $\frac{2}{3}$ , eafque jungas inde ab  $A$  ad  $E$  in linea  $CA$  protracta. Dein, reflecta lineæ  $DE$  parte decima  $EF$ , ducas  $FB$ , & tandem  $BG$ , ipsi perpendicularem: & habebis lineam  $AG$  æqualem Arcui  $ABC$ , cujus excessus tantillus erit, ut etiam tunc, quando hic arcus æqualis erit semi-circumferentiæ Circuli, futura non sit differentia  $\frac{1}{1400}$  suæ longitudinis; at quando non est nisi tertiæ partis circumferentiæ, differentia non erit  $\frac{1}{130000}$ ; et si non sit nisi quartæ partis, non differet nisi  $\frac{1}{260000}$  suæ longitudinis.

*An ExtraEt*

*Of the Anatomical Account, written and left by the famous Dr. Harvey, concerning Thomas Parre, who died in London at the Age of 152 years and 9 moneths.*

**T**HIS Account is annexed to a Book, lately publisht in *Latin* by Dr. *John Betts* M. D. one of his Majesties Physitians in Ordinary, and Fellow of the *London-Colledge* of those of that Profession: In which Treatise (to touch that briefly) the Author endeavors to shew, that *Milk*, or something Analogous to it,